

public address

INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

AGEUM meets Charter Head-on

In July, 1967, l'Université de Montréal finally presented its new revised Charter to the Quebec government.

Unlike McGill's charter, which comes from the King of England, and unlike the McGill statutes which define all of the necessary powers for operation and are amendable by McGill's Board of Governors, l'Université de Montréal has all its powers defined in its charter, which comes from the Quebec government.

The Université de Montréal Administration, in preparing its new charter, picked itself out of the Middle Ages and threw itself headlong into the later stages of the 19th century.

The student government at l'U de M. opposed the proposed charter on grounds of three fundamental principles and their corollary implications. These principles were: (a) the public nature of the university; (b) the non-confessionality of the university; (c) the participation of the members of the university community in the governing of the university. The students had no alternative but to voice strong disapproval of the charter and fight it all the way.

The charter was to be discussed before the Public Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. It was expected that the matter could be taken care of in one or two hours. What neither Administration nor Johnson government expected was the opposition that Bill 97 dealing with the charter would elicit. Committee sittings were driven into three full 15-hour meetings.

Students presented a common front with several local and national unions, and went on to get full support from the Liberal Opposition on every point of their demands. A joint brief was issued by l'Association générale des étudiants de l'université de

Montréal (AGEUM), UGEQ, la Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN), la Fédération des Travailleurs du Québec (FTQ), le Syndicat National des Employés de l'Université de Montréal, and le Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université de Montréal. All these organizations had top-level men at the hearings at Quebec, working, planning, and fighting together.

Their common stand, which hit home so convincingly that the Administration was soon reeling, was that to accept the passage of such a bill would risk an unacceptable delay in the process of democratizing the university which is so urgent, and would keep the university in the ivory tower it has always occupied.

Very few short-term victories were won in these three hearings. It is true that students, indirectly named, were placed on the Council — the top administrative and legislative body — of the University. It is true that six students and three employees were placed on the newly-created Assemblée Universitaire. All these, however, are not that important.

What is truly significant is the demonstration, once and for all, that education is a process of fundamental concern to all groups in society and not only to students or professors or their immediate administrative bosses. What is truly significant is the demonstration that different sectors of society can and must work together to bring about fundamental educational reform and real democratization of social institutions. This battle can be, and was brought before a public forum in which the government was challenged to commit itself. The lessons of this valiant struggle in July, 1967, should influence us in our own future actions.

Special Election Issue

BLOOD DRIVE

North America's largest university-sponsored blood drive swings into action October 25th, in an attempt to supply the blood needs of the Montreal area for a week.

Running from Oct. 25 to Nov. 1, the McGill Blood Drive is once again aiming towards a goal of 5,000 pints of blood, a small enough objective when you consider that someone needs blood every 15 seconds.

Blood Drive Chairman Marty Ostro is emphasizing this year's 'new' and more serious approach to the annual drive. "Although the prizes will still be there," he said, "we will be orientating our programme towards why there is a need for blood and what it can do. What we are asking people to do is to give a moment of their time, and help save lives."

According to Public Relations and Publicity Chairman Dave Chenoweth, the new approach arises out of the fact that "in past years many people got the feeling that our basic approach was 'give a pint of blood and win a prize', and this annoyed quite a number of would-be donors."

Clinics for the six-day-Drive will be held from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (there are no clinics over the weekend), with night clinics on Thursday, Oct. 26, and Tuesday, Oct. 30. The appointment system which allows donors to give at a specific hour will still be in operation, but students are urged to drop by during the mid-afternoon 'slow hours'.

In order to speed up this year's handling capacity of the Blood Drive, four more 'bleeding beds' have been added, making a total of 20 beds. During the lunch hour, all 'bleeders' can dine on free smoked meat sandwiches and coffee.

Competition should be fierce this year for the inter-Fraternity and Inter-Residence trophies offered for blood drive attendance, while another trophy is being added to the Inter-Fraternity race.

The new trophy will be given

to the fraternity which donates the highest total amount of blood.

Despite the more serious orientation, a wide selection of prizes will still be offered to lucky donors each day of the Drive. The list includes radios, record albums, dinners at the Rib'n'Reef, travelling bags, and three dozens combination tape measure and eye-level levels (hoo-boy!). The prizes will be given away by choosing lucky bed numbers at various times during each clinic.

According to Entertainment Co-Chairman Larry Goldstein, clinic entertainment will be provided by folk-groups and a juke

box keyed to slower music than last year's background of glaring rock. His Co-Chairman Mark Mendelson explained that this follows in line with the 'new' orientation, as donors last year found that the blare and glare was off-key with the purpose of the Drive.

However, on hand to brighten up the clinics and to provide moral support will be 25 charming droplettes. Plans are in the offing for a publicity football game between the lovely red team and either the Redmen, Beavers or Alouettes. Spectators are not urged to consider the game result a foregone conclusion.



Model Blood Donor Clinic on Activities Night with Martin Ostro, Chairman of Blood Drive '67 helping Sandy Fragatos, Chairman of Volunteers, off "bleeding bed." Assisting is Mrs. M. Johnson, Clinic Organizer for the Western Quebec Region.

Emancipate Education

The following is an excerpt from the Canadian Union of Students report on "Universal Accessibility: Some Present Considerations".

Universal accessibility has generally been defined as the elimination of all barriers to continuing education to the extent of one's abilities.

These barriers may be financial, environment, or motivational. Statistics prove that the burden of paying tuition fees falls more heavily on those whose parents are in a low income bracket.

"One-quarter of the students come from the 6% of Canadian homes with incomes of over \$10,000"

Some people, argue that "anyone" can afford to go to university if they "save for several years ahead of time, work in the summer and are willing to take out a loan."

But this simply isn't true.

First of all, two-thirds don't even make it to the end of high school. The causes of "dropping out" are complex and various; but it is clear that those who leave are not adequately stimulated or developed by the school system to resist the rival pressures and attractions.

"... the burden of paying tuition fees falls ... on those in a low income bracket"

The fact that one-quarter of the students come from the 6% of Canadian homes with incomes of over \$10,000 or that a matching 28% represent the 52% of Canadian families which make less than \$5,000 a year is no accident. Nor should it be surprising that only 9% of those from rural non-farm areas ever make it past high school.

But although the economic arguments are conclusive in themselves, the real cause of inaccessibility to post-secondary education has little to do with the money. The causes are embedded in the

framework of our society and the public education system which is an integral part of it.

There is no logical reason why an arbitrary line can be drawn between "private" post-secondary "finishing schools" and "public" secondary institutions of learning if continuing education is to be a reality. If the university is to perform its crucial analytical and creative function, it cannot go on training merely the scions of our socio-economic elite who adapt easily and too often uncritically to the demands of the establishment-oriented educational system; the goal of public education must be to maximize the education of all students.

The student who has a pragmatic awareness of all the ramifications of the accessibility problem will realize that change within the educational system cannot be made in isolation from the society of which it is a product. He must undertake activities geared to the achievement of fundamental reforms within institutions of learning at every level.

"goal: to maximize education of all students"

This means developing joint programmes with high school students so that we can better understand the problems they face and do something about them. It also means pushing for democratization of post-secondary institutional structures and reforms in curriculum and teaching methods which will enable students to participate in their education more responsively and directly.

"democratization of post-secondary institutional structures"

Universal accessibility will not be achieved until we change the aspects of our society and educational system, which militate against the process by which all members of society can learn, develop and emancipate themselves from their particular mental and material bonds.



Richard Burkart

External Affairs V.P.

Richard Burkart is in his third year at McGill University working towards a PhD degree in Economics in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. He graduated from the University of Windsor with an Honours BA degree in Economics and Political Science. Last year he held a Canada Council Scholarship and this year he is a teaching Assistant in Economics.

At the University of Windsor Mr. Burkart was elected to the Students' Council as Director of Social Activities in

the 1963-64 session. The following year he was elected President of the Council.

At McGill he has been primarily connected with the Post-Graduate Students' Society. In the 1966-67 session he was elected Vice-President. During the present session he is President of that Society. He has actively worked to establish a Post-Graduate Students' Centre.

Mr. Burkart has helped with two Freshman Receptions here at McGill and was chairman of the highly successful Las Vegas Nite at our last Winter Carnival.

1. Against the substitution of hard political lines for practicality in student government. The Students' Society must be concerned with the best interests of ALL students.

2. For prompt recognition of English in U.G.E.Q. Quebec is bilingual so must be its student union.

3. For student representation on the University Senate.

4. For maintaining the identity and integrity of McGill University as a private institution.

This election is more than a contest of personalities seeking your vote to occupy a position on the Students' Council. It concerns you. The issue is straightforward — your place in McGill and McGill's place within Quebec.

Students should be more than the lifeless objects of the learning process. We have the right to participate in university decisions and to shape our academic fu-

ture. I believe that students should sit on the university Senate where academic decisions are made.

McGill is a unique national and international institution. We find ourselves in Quebec and we share its cosmopolitan flavor. We attract students from all across Canada and from scores of foreign countries.

Quebec is officially bilingual and so must be its students union. Some would-be leaders favor unilingualism and suggest that the English language is a historical anachronism soon to disappear. Language is more than a means of communication — it represents a way of life, a culture. Before we join with U.G.E.Q. in future demonstrations against injustice let us correct this injustice WITHIN U.G.E.Q. I am proud of my mother tongue a feeling shared by more than a million Quebecers.

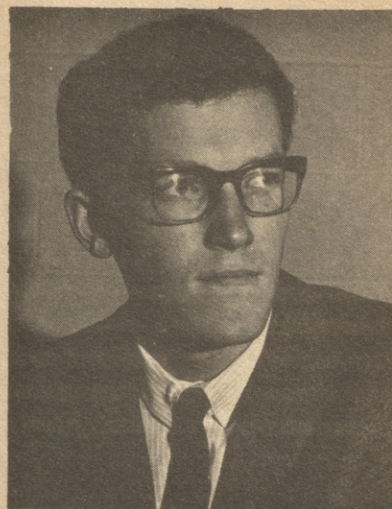
McGill has flourished as a private institution led by educators free from political interference. My opponent believes that we would be better served by a Board of Governors largely appointed by the Government of Quebec which prefers to call the 'State'. We have seen how this government uses grants to McGill as a political football. Government appointees on the Board could be political puppets. McGill must remain independent and should not accept this Trojan Horse of political domination.

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Mark Wilson

External Affairs V.P.

Wilson resigned, not because his proposals were rejected (some were only mutilated), but because Council cynically acted counter to principles it adopted, and refused to consider the remaining proposals. Wilson's only recourse is to bring his record back to the campus — an exercise in democratic control unique for the Students' Society.



UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT : We have been directly

involved here for at least a year, through representatives on University Senate Committees. Yet Council neither formulated policy in this area, nor ratified any student representatives. As a student union, we must develop policy and THEN negotiate with Administration. What Council did, before even considering University government legislation, was to send for help from Big Daddy, who came and gave us the word. Then we gave him everything he wanted, like obedient children.

Wilson's position : — Democratize the University government by the people affected by its decisions : students, faculty, and administration (including employees) within the University, and the larger community, society, outside.

— Take the University out of its defensive ivory tower : it must face up to its social role in Quebec.

— Recognize education as a productive social process and the student as an intellectual worker, with abolition of tuition fees and students stipends necessary for the removal of barriers to education.

— Open decision-making : meetings of governing bodies open to observers except in specific justified cases,

— Withdraw student "representatives" from closed committees, and negotiate, not collaborate.

Administration and students have goals and world-views which conflict. The goal of Administration, expressed or implied, is to give degrees to fill the manpower needs of a brutalizing society, and to maintain the academic "prestige" of the institution, i.e. develop graduate work

with all possible haste. The goal of students, conscious or unconscious, is to liberate the expressive and creative potential of individuals and of society.

These conflicts can only be resolved if we deal from strength, and the chief strength of students now lies in standing on principle. When Administration asks us to stop attacking and begin "co-operating" in a "rich dialogue", they mean "play the game according to our rules". They have no intention of changing anything basic.

UGEQ. In entering UGEQ, the Students' Society embarked on the most exciting adventure in its history. The External Vice-Presidency has built up a solid working relationship in UGEQ on a wide range of issues — university government, exploitation of student workers at Expo, student discount and student employment services, a booming Tourist bureau, NLF speakers from Vietnam. UGEQ's pressure-group lobby at Quebec (where UGEQ's increasing solidarity with labor unions comes tellingly into play) will see battle this year as no less than three crucial bills come up in the Legislature : the desperately-needed second French - language university in Montreal; the Office for financing, co-ordinating, and planning Quebec universities; and a code-law of student syndicalism.

A vote for Wilson is a mandate to continue our present policies in UGEQ. We must in good faith pay our contribution towards UGEQ's previous deficit, as agreed at the last Congress (the Union's

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Alan Kirshen

Arts and Science Candidate for Students' Council

Alan Kirshen has some definite ideas about what student government should be doing... and isn't. He feels that imperative issues for Council are:

— The Wilson brief on university government must be discussed, not burried. Already enacted in part, it must be implemented immediately.

— Constitutional reform to provide more direct representation and more efficient government, particularly with regard to: 1) Executive, legislative and judicial structure; 2) Numerical representation; 3) Recall; 4) Referendum.

— Separation of the Faculties of Arts and Science.

— Improvement in such student facilities such as the Bookstore, Cafeteria, Placement Service, Student Aid Office and Housing Service.

— Better communication, both between the representative and his electorate, and between Council and the campus as a whole.

— A better working relationship between the Students' Society and the Inter-Residence Council.

— Imaginative means to fight student apathy, the biggest single problem of the megauniversity.

— Most important, the problem of negativism, the philosophy of those who would destroy a system without presenting any constructive concrete proposals; of those who, through their refusal to compromise completely, negate any possibility of any part of that which they propose being accepted.

A Geography Major, Alan's experience in student affairs includes External Public Relations Officer (1965-66), College Bowl Co-ordinator, Author of the report establishing the Centennial Committee, Chairman of University Affairs Committee (1966-67), Winter Carnival, Vice-President of McGill Progressive-Conservative Club (1967), and Internal Affairs (1967-68). We support Alan Kirshen because he has the integrity, background and courage to confront these important issues facing Council, and the campus.

Burkart

(Continued from page 4)

Highly organized political factions now seek to rule this campus and to use the students' society as a soapbox to further their aims in YOUR name. I do not like the tune they play. Why should we be led by those at the political fringes? As External Vice-President, I pledge that, instead of seeking changes with dramatic appeal, I will present a reasoned and responsible approach to the issues which confront us.

I appeal to those of you outside the militant political factions; I want to involve you more closely in student government and work with you toward a better McGill within a united Canada.

Wilson

(Continued from page 5)

finances are now tightly controlled); and we must learn to accept unilingual French in UGEQ. Bilingualism is not negotiable, nor is it desirable now; first we concentrate on making the English bilingual. We do need a translation service for important UGEQ documents, to be posted on notice boards so the campus will know what's going on.

The choice is clear. A vote for Wilson approves his record in office, and tells Council to act like the governing authority of a syndicalist student union, assuming its responsibility and power to change the educational and social environment, committed not just to campus interest groups but to the collectivity.

Peter Foster

Arts and Science Candidate for Students' Council



1) FULL BACKING FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS REPORTS AND ACCOMPANYING MOTIONS:

The McGill Administration is willing to provide students with as much representation as they want, provided this does not interfere with the status quo. Students have, in effect, no say in university decisions which regulate their lives. This must be changed.

What can the McGill student do through his Students' Council? — Fight for active participation in the learning process and in University administration. Open decision making is obviously a necessary condition. Higher education is at present being denied to a substantial majority of our population. UGEQ advocates not only abolition of tuition fees but the adoption of salaries for the student, as an intellectual worker. We must back this stand to the hilt.

Few students are aware that the Students' Society has an extremely large surplus (more than \$160,000). Let's put the money in this "Reserve Fund" into a significant investment like a student housing co-op.

2) **CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM URGENTLY NEEDED:** The system of representation under the present constitution of the Students' Society is ludicrous. The idea that representatives of 2000 students can outvote representatives of 9000 students is intolerable.

3) **FACE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:** Unlike UGEQ, our Students' Council has abdicated all responsibility in social issues: eg. 7-Up strike; Selling this drink in the Union implies support of the management. eg. Québec; How long can we ignore the Québécois culture in which we are inevitably immersed? eg. Vietnam; Vietnam aux Vietnamiens. eg. Birth Control. eg. Legalization of Marijuana; Students are going to jail for possession of something less harmful than Labatt 50.



Saul Ship

Arts and Science Candidate for Students' Council

PEN SKETCH

Saul Ship is a 4th year Honours Chemistry student and now is in his second year as President of the McGill New Democratic Youth. Last year he was Prime Minister of Model (or Mock)

Parliament. He has also been active in Students for a Democratic University (SDU), External Affairs and the Association to End the War in Vietnam.

—The candidate is running on a platform of support for the Wilson-Fekete External Affairs Report. He believes strongly that students, as intellectual workers in the university system, should have some control over the conditions under which they work. The university government should be reformed to allow representation from the important groups in our society, not only the St. James Street capitalists and the entrenched university community. Nor should we forget the most important obstacle to democracy on campus—fees and social barriers to admission.

—Still, the university is but a small part of society, and the democratization of all social, economic and political institutions should be our final goal.

—The candidate believes that the Students' Council must function as a political body in order to make any gains at all. It must be representative of the campus, and representatives must be responsible to their platforms. Council must take stands on all issues that affect students.

—Finally, Saul Ship will fight for student co-ops if elected.

Kerensky to Speak at McGill

Alexander Kerensky, Prime Minister of the Russian Provisional Government during 1917, will speak at McGill on Tuesday, October 24 at 1 pm in Leacock 132. His visit is being sponsored by the McGill Russian Circle.

EARLY CAREER

Kerensky, a prominent Russian political leader, was born in Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk) in 1881, the son of a schoolmaster. He studied law at the University of St. Petersburg. After graduation he took up a successful practice, specializing in the defense of revolutionaries accused of political offenses. Kerensky joined the Labor Party and in 1912 was elected to the fourth State Duma where he became a recognized leader. During World War I he called for the immediate introduction of democratic reforms to give the army an incentive to fight.

RISE TO POWER

The February Revolution of 1917 brought about the formation of a provisional government under the head of Prince G. E. Lvov. On March 15 Kerensky accepted office as Minister of Justice. However, he simultaneously remained vice-president of the Petrograd

Soviet of workers' deputies, thus bridging the gap between it and the government. On May 18 he was appointed Minister of War. He toured the disorganized Russian front in an attempt to persuade troops to resume their offensive against the Germans. In July, Kerensky succeeded Prince Lvov as premier. He soon came into conflict with General L.G. Kornilov, supreme commander of the Russian armed forces, who attempted to seize power. Kerensky immediately arrested him and removed him from his military position.

On September 15, Kerensky proclaimed the Russian Republic with himself as President of the provisional government and also assumed chief command of all Russian military forces. Hoping to unite Russia, he formed a new Cabinet composed of Socialists and Moderates. However, during October the power of the Bolsheviks

increased considerably, and with it, the threat of a new revolution. Conflicts within Kerensky's Cabinet, as well as his determination to fight on to victory in the war, quickly led to his defeat.

HIS DEFEAT

On the night of November 6, 1917, Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky carried out a successful coup d'état. Kerensky fled from Petrograd and attempted to march on the capital at the head of some troops. When this failed, he fled Russia and in 1918 appeared in London. Later he moved to Paris where he became editor of the Socialist Revolutionary newspaper "Dni". Since 1940 Kerensky has lived in the United States.

He is the author of several books, including "Preface to Bolshevism: the Kornilov Revolt" (1919), "The Catastrophe" (1927), and "The Crucifixion of Liberty" (1934).

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public address is published bi-weekly by the Students' Council of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street. It is printed at Metropolitan Rota Offset Press Corporation, 8430 Casgrain Street.

Heather Ion Editor-in-chief
Gaeton Villemure Mimi Koulomzine

THANXTOOS

bob h., mark very much, marty for heads, debbie and jane, dave, sam, victor for suggestions and things, passe-moi du sel, teddybear, see you th, and especially to GAETON and MIMI for help and hours and for not having gone home at this unearthly hour. it's almost over now....